

The Bee

BY INDUSTRY WE THRIVE.

THIRTEENTH YEAR.

EARLINGTON, HOPKINS COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1902

NO. 6

LOCAL UNION OFFICERS FIGHT AT HENDERSON.

Brassknucks, Knives and Weights
Enter Discussion for Distribution of Funds.

TWO MEN WERE BADLY HURT.

Several Idle Miners Threaten to Go to Work if Their Brothers Cannot Be More Peaceable.

Henderson, Ky., Feb. 2.—There was a general fight in the fullest sense of the word at Puff's grocery, corner Washington and Julia streets, about 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. In the fight it seems that brass knucks, scale weights and knives played a prominent part.

As a result of the "scrap" John Ramsey, president of the local union, Nat Corbin, chairman of the relief committee, J. A. Corbin, recording secretary, and Henry Ferguson, Dave Weekly, Horace Ferguson, Ed Fugate and Powy Sandefur were all under bond to appear at police court to answer to breach of the peace charges.

According to statements of men engaged in the melee, the trouble arose over distribution of funds sent here for the relief of striking, idle union miners.

Nat Corbin, who is chairman of the relief committee, and whose duty it was to distribute the money among those entitled to it, stated that John reported that week \$125 was sent here by the district union No. 29, and the amount was not sufficient for needs of the men—about thirty—who are out of employment, and because it was not sufficient to foot all the bills was the indirect cause of the trouble. The men all got together at Puff's grocery yesterday and the matter was talked about and discussed until the fight came on.

It is seen that one of the miners hinted that the money was not being distributed right, that some of the favored ones were getting the lion's share. And right there trouble began in earnest.

The first to lead off, it is said, were Powy Sandefur and President Ramsey. These two were "mixing it up" lively when others, suddenly becoming imbued with a war-like spirit, sailed in and in a jiffy there was a general fight on.

Some one pulled a pair of brass knucks, some one grabbed a scale weight from the counter and another got his knife and soon the gore was spilling about the scene.

A scale weight was hurled through the air and landed on the eye of Sandefur, and he was knocked out, falling unconscious on the floor. Then some one landed a solid plexus on Ed Fugate and another cut him down through a glass door. Meanwhile Ramsey and Ferguson, with bare fists, were making punch bags of each other, and each of their faces had the appearance of a raw beefsteak.

Somewhat cut a gash in Ed Fugate's head with a knife, which required several stitches to mend.

Finally, all of them exhausted, the fight ended.

Before the fighters had time to get away from the scene of trouble, Officer Mike Abel reached the battle ground and arrested four of the men. He brought them to the station and left them in charge of Chief Henry while he returned to arrest Ed Fugate and Powy Sandefur. He found them both in the care of physicians, and unable to go to headquarters, he notified Chief Henry of their condition; also told Chief Henry to arrest Nat and J. A. Corbin. These had followed the fighters into the room, but were sitting in the building when officer Abel ordered their arrest. The first four—Ramsey, Weekly and Henry and Horace Ferguson—had been locked up, and the Corbins, who are officers of the local union, were trying to arrange bonds for

them when their arrest made a bond for them necessary. Judge McHugh was in the office, but would not grant the motions until he heard from Sandefur and Fugate, who were said to be badly hurt. Finally, however, the bonds were fixed and all the men were released.

When brought into the station the men presented a bloody aspect. Each one had his share of cuts and bruises, and it was very evident that the fight had been a hard one.

Things became so warm for a time that Mr. Puff locked up his place of business and would not allow any one in or out.

Several of the union miners, who are among the thirty or more who are on the relief list striking against the Henderson Mining and Manufacturing Company, are said to have stated that they would leave the union and go to work if matters had come to such a pass that they must fight.

There was a stand over the little amount of money sent out by the miners of money sent out by the miners.

Nat Corbin, chairman of the relief committee, says about \$15 is needed to foot all the bills of the idle men. He says their coal, rent, grocery and doctor bills must be paid out of the \$125 relief fund sent to this local union.—Henderson Journal.

NEWSY ITEMS

Furnished by Our Correspondent Living at Nebo.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS OF ALL KINDS.

NEBO, Ky., Feb. 4.—Sheet, ice and steel. Telephone lines have been down in every direction.

A lamb fell on and killed a fine cow belonging to Alfred Cates last night.

Mr. George Sloane lost one of his best hams last Sunday.

Dr. R. L. Bone and wife came down Friday to see Dr. Bone's father.

Doctor Neville was in Nebo last week and had more work than he could do. He was assisted by Doctor Bone, who left for Nebo on a Monday morning and returned in a few hours, saying it was impossible to reach there on account of the bad roads. They left in the afternoon for Slaughterfield.

Owing to the dry cool weather there is but little tobacco coming in. Notwithstanding the bad weather the merchants report a good trade.

Quite an enjoyable social gathering was given to the young people at the home of Miss Laura Hoffman Friday night.

Several sleighs made their appearance on the streets Saturday and Sunday.

Much to the chagrin of the small boy, Miss Lettie Taylor opened her shop Saturday and Monday morning.

Mr. James Clark, of Providence, will go into business in the house formerly occupied by Endale & Morley.

Most damage has been done to the fruit trees by the weight of snow and ice, all the large limbs having broken off or good many of them.

Mr. Marion Mitchell, of Manton, began a singing school next Monday morning at the court house, continuing twenty days and twenty nights. The audience consists of scholars, not as spectators.

Mr. Mitchell has the reputation of being a splendid teacher and is certainly a credit to the town.

W. N. Peyton, of the Pond Creek country, was in town Monday.

Tom Scott, of the Rose Creek country, was in town this morning.

Mr. N. D. Day went to Hopkinsville yesterday and will be absent several days.

W. S. Rutherford went to Madisonville yesterday.

Mr. W.H. Dodge, who has been in Louisville for several days, is again liable to be out.

Uncle Joe Nickels is very sick at home of his son-in-law, Calvin Keeney, and there is little hope of his recovery.

H. R. Cox is on the sick list.

Sydney Morrow is quite sick and it is feared that he is taking pneumonia.

Emmett Nichols, a former citizen of this town, but now of Gadsden, was here yesterday shaking hands with his old friends and acquaintances.

The quarrel engaged in by the boys Monday night was just a little too previous.

Please send us a pair of skates, No. 11 preferred.

RUSTICS.

Capt. S. H. Schrodies shot himself with a loaded pistol on his boat, the Rockin' In, near Paducah, and will die.

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The British population working underground in mines numbers 350,000.

SUPPRESSED REPORT.

Published by Asylum Commissioners After Waiting on Administration One Year.

CONTAINS SOME SALTY CHARGES.

(Hopkinsville Kentuckian.)

After waiting in vain for the Governor to publish the annual reports of the Western Asylum for the Insane for 1900 and 1901, the Board of Commissioners have had the suppressed reports published themselves.

They were sent in through the usual channels one year ago, and the other three months ago, but nothing has ever been heard from them. At the annual reports for nearly fifty years are preserved in an unbroken file, the Board by resolution authorized the publication of the documents. They were issued Saturday and mailed to the members of the Legislature.

According to the report for 1900, the Board after spending \$11,000, returned \$22,600.07 to the State Treasury, the expenses for the year ending September 30, 1900, being \$93,457.50.

The following year showed an increase to \$105,976.88, and the year 1901 a still further increase to \$121,302.00, the building appropriations being \$14,364.62.

A comparison is made and increases shown to have been made as follows, over 1899. Salaries, \$1,255.98, wages 1,307.83, clothing \$120.80, dry goods \$1,709.20, fuel \$4,582.20, groceries, \$2,417.32, meats, \$800.78, liquors \$474.00, butter and eggs \$1,075.10, seed \$702.79. In two items there is shown a decrease—breadstuffs \$208.27 and chapel service \$90.00.

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The scandals of a year ago are briefly reviewed and some rather salty comments made on the part played by the administration in the attempt to suppress the facts.

Dr. Ray comes in for some criticism on account of his lack of courtesy to the Board and for "openly and flagrantly violating regulations adopted by this Board, looking to the proper use of the property of the asylum, in violation of the law."

The report concludes with the recommendation that the proper remedy for these evils is to empower the Board to enforce the rules and law, even to the point of removing officials.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

Christian County Enjoying Exceptional Privileges in This Line.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Feb. 1.—

Three new rural carriers left Hopkinsville this morning to distribute mail among nearly 3,000 people. The routes established cover 63 square miles in area, with 612 houses, and serve a population of 2,747.

The implications are that all parts of Christian county will soon be enjoying the benefits of the system. Besides the service which became effective this morning, one route has been in successful operation for nearly 13 months. Petitions for three more out of Hopkinsville and one from Pembroke are on file in Washington, and there is every reason to believe they will speedily be granted.

Christian County Oil.

B. D. Menser, of Dawson Springs, is in the city looking for oil interest.

His company has about 17,000 acres of land in Caldwell and Christian counties about equally divided between the two counties.

Mr. Menser is very confident of success. They are putting in machinery in Christian county now and will push several wells to completion.—Princeton Leader.

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Wit and Humor of Lincoln



BY HUBERT NORTON

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MH. LINCOLN's career exemplifies the truth and aptness of the poetical trope that "man is a pendulum, being drawn to a smile and a tear," for at one moment being given over to the almost infinite sense of unmeasured and exuberant humor and immediately thereafter being plunged into the Chimerian darkness of the most dense and impenetrable melancholy. When he felt his exhaustion and the weariness of the condition will never be known or even intelligently conjectured. His somber mood was the voiceless tomb of expression and confidences, but he shared the zest and exhilaration of his exertions with no one, and an even was unrevealed by a brief sojourn in the fame of Joe Miller with all mankind.

So far as dignity and the fitness of things are concerned, the outside world might consider that he mixed jokes and business too intimately. It certainly does not seem appropriate to would introduce the first reading of the emancipation proclamation to his cabinet with Artemus Ward's story of a "high handed outrage at Utica," but we can't know to what extent the strain of formality and gravity of an even was unrevealed by a brief sojourn in the realms of nonsense.

Equally doubtful, if true, was the propriety of his alleged response to Lord Lyons upon the diplomatic encounter. It included the exchange of the Prince of Wales. To the formal speech of the ambassador announcing the nuptial event the great president is reported to have replied with the banter: "Lord Lyons, when thou do like do likewise." If such an incident happened, it is not garnished except by the left hand of history, but it is strictly Lincolnian and might well have been the result of a genuine Greenbacker's propensity to joke. Thus at the Hampton Roads conference, as he and Seward entered at one end of the small cabin of the steamer River Queen, he saw the diminutive Stephen A. Douglas at the other end in the act of emerging from a huge overcoat.

"Lord Lyons, go thither and do likewise," said his sotio-voe to Seward, "I did you ever see such a man in such a big shuck?" So, too, during the progress of that famous conference, when Seward urged the president to treat with the Confederacy, the statesman of Charles I as a precedent, the president promptly replied, "As to that I don't pretend to be well versed in history, and therefore you are to judge for detail, but all that I recollect of the precedent you cite is that Charles lost his head in the end." That was answering a fool according to his folly and the best instance of a pitiful pun.

Now, the occurrence of the first of these River Queen jokes was pure fun and nothing else, while the essence of the last one was strictly utilitarian—was absolutely demanded by the situation. The first was a pun on the words of the ring, "Put him to sleep," to use modern slang. It ended the Confederates' function completely. But he sometimes went further in vanquishing an opposition than the bounds of good humor required. Thus, when a delegation waited on the president in a dark hour of the nation's tribulation, begging for a gunboat to protect New York harbor, he manifested the greatest impatience and almost impatience with the reply, "I am straining every nerve to meet the requirements of the army and navy at the front, and I have no gunboat to give you; but if I was half as rich as you half dozen men are and as scrupulous as you pretend to be I would turn the gunboat myself instead of begging the government for what I ain't got to spare."

He very rarely made either joke or any one else a butt for a joke, and certainly never in malice. His humor was usually kind and gentle. One however at City Point a little discussion arose as to what religous Halleck, I think, professed. "I think he's an Episcopalian," said Lincoln, "because he swears just like Seward does, and Seward is an Episcopalian."

More in unison with his method was his story to illustrate why he did not tell certain vanities, thus: "A boy was kicking a church out of mud. He had got it substantially completed, notwithstanding why he didn't also make it over to it. 'Cause I hadn't got it in and left,' was the obvious unanswerable.

In a similar vein, when a dash of the enemy cost the government three brig-

adier generals and a lot of army mules, he lamented the loss of the mules, explaining that he could replace the general in a dash of the mule, but that the mules would not well do in the hundred dollar acre.

But his sarcasm was so infrequent and within so mild as to scarcely deserve that appellation. Once in Chapman's office, we were told out of a disorderly case, as though we foolish boys would disagree, as there was no hope of acquittal, and while we were on the anxious seat a noisy young orator whom Lincoln had known from childhood, being a student friend at a "whistly" case, when Lincoln, bored beyond endurance, said, "I wish we would quit, for I'm afraid the jury will agree, so as to get here to hear that some one has been shot." Ben Wade, chairman of the committee on the conduct of the war, called to complain of something when Lincoln started to say, "That is like the story—when Wade roared out: 'Yes, it's all

story, story, story, and the country going to h---l. It isn't a mile from h---l to the capitol,'" said the amused president as the late senator rushed out, trying to put his hat on the floor and his cane on the door.

As to the form of humor, Mark Twain in his essay on "How to Tell a Story"

says it depends entirely on the character of its narration, while wit depends on the essence of the matter. And this distinction is applicable to Lincoln, for even his stories need the inspiration of his nation to achieve their crowning merit, and, as to the essence of wit, Carlyle says that "the essence of wit is always—warm, tender, felicitous, with all forms of existence." Unless seasoned and purified by humor, it readily corrupts into disease, falsehood or sentimentality. And Mr. Lincoln's penchant for humor was not an innate diversion, but was the fringe and passementerie of a great crisis in government.

How Lincoln Paid a Board Bill.

While Mr. Lincoln was studying law at Petersburgh, Ill., he and a friend started to board at a hotel. They boarded at Alfred Gordon's house. He was an old friend of the family, and as he did not charge the young men anything for board they undertook to make rales enough for his two rooms.

Lincoln's Hard Road to Success!



BY H. C. WHITNEY

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THE usual and ordinary belief is that the career of the ultimately successful man is an uninterrupted and unbroken series of current successes from the cradle to the grave. Practically, however, it appears that the progress of the successful and unsuccessful alike is strewed with current misfortunes, humiliations, checks and disasters, and that the adventurous one shall have to pass through a life of nitid difficulties, many of which have been highly favored of fortune in life's journey, while the laureled victor may have trodden the wine press of humiliation and defeat all of his days but the last.

Mr. Lincoln's career as a houseman may be thus summarized. After practicing law and living in the most frugal and economical manner for a quarter of a century, being meantime his own master and his boy at arms to himself, a woodcutter, surveyor and plowman himself, he had accumulated \$10,000 worth of property when he was elected as president of the United States, and having consumed his capital in the course of the months preceding the inauguration, he was compelled to borrow every cent of money which he had in his pocket, when he started to Washington and which he repaid at the earliest opportunity, as president.

On Jan. 5, 1859, the day of Douglas' last election to the United States senate by the Illinois legislature, I was alone with Mr. Lincoln from 2 o'clock till bedtime, and I feel authorized to say that so man in the state was so giddy, so disconsolate and dispirited and no man so surely and heartily deemed to have been an abject and lamentable failure as he then considered his host to have been. I have never seen any man so radiantly and so thoroughly depressed, so completely steeped in the bitter welts of hopeless despatch. The surer was he that he was destined to fail, prostate failure. I found him utterly alone and sitting in an old rocking chair during absolutely nothing but brooding over his griefs and political discomfiture. He was in his office, one of the most modest and ungracious offices in the state.

My feelings were in union with his, and our conversation was as cheerless and dismal as the somber and melancholy surroundings, and yet in twenty-two minutes from that time and the next day the recipient of forty frowns had sounded the highest note of triumph in the gamut of ostentatious and apparent success, for 1,857,610 citizens, embracing the elite of the nation, had elected him to be the ruler of 40,000,000 people.

And his early career as a politician was quite as bad as exhibited: On April 21, 1832, he was elected to his first office—that of captain of a company in the Black Hawk war, as a whole town. A cousin, Regulus Lincoln, Monticello, in Piatt county, wrote Lincoln several earnest invitations to come there and speak, assuring him of a good turnout. Lincoln, after a long and a large meeting at Springfield, went to Monticello to fulfill the ardent hopes of his correspondent. Reaching town, he sought out the residence of his enthusiastic correspondent, where he found him writing, and seated before a lamp, and evidently fatigued, while his wife was indolently getting dinner for their distinguished guest. After dinner Lincoln and his improvised host started for the grounds, and it was to be the scene of the meeting, their way leading through the village. The man was a tall, gaunt, staggering under the weight of the flag and its staff, and Lincoln did not realize the seriousness of the situation until he heard some of the town people commenting upon the "long procession," "the long procession," "the long procession," and John Calhoun to the incoming postmaster of Sangamon county. He was an impulsive competitor for a nomination for congress in 1844—but not after before he was nominated for and elected to a seat in Congress.

On May 29, 1846, Lincoln made his renowned speech before the Illinois convention, known to all as the "log-splitter speech," which was the highest oratorical triumph that had been exhibited in Illinois up to that date. It placed him on the highest pinnacle of fame as an impassioned and effective orator. Three days thereafter he and Herndon, his law partner, found fault with the press and politicians for the alleged improper bestowment of some early appointments, and his sensitive nature was stirred to its profoundest depths. It was singular that so virile and courageous a man as Lincoln should have been so unperceived about comparative trifles. He concluded our interview in these identical words: "It is an awful thing to say, but I wish I was back home in peace and quiet one day was here in my place."

Lincoln's appearance. Lincoln was no giant in person, appearing as in character. He was neither in frame, 4 feet 4 inches tall and weighed about 180 pounds. His hair was black and luxuriant, eyes brown, nose long and mouth large.



LINCOLN IN 1861.

LINCOLN and DOUGLAS

Incidents of the Famous Political Campaign Debate of 1858

BY CHARLES F. MCKEE

Copyright, 1902, by S. S. McClure, Inc.



"That won't much agitate you."

Lincoln and Douglas did not travel in company, but occasionally met on the way bound for the same destination. Once, with a large following (myself among them), the Douglas crowd had descended down the Mississippi on a little steam wheeler belonging on White river.

As we went down stream Mr. Lincoln took his stand in the bow of the boat, seeming to be in a reverie of thought, his chin resting in his eye brow as he was thinking deeply. He did not rouse until some one called out,

"Say, Mr. Lincoln, doesn't this remind you of old times?" He smiled remissly and replied, "Not at all."

So in order to illustrate the well known aphorism that the remedy pro

posed by the situation was the exigency it was decided to cure. He was remissly informed of the man down in Danville who had the power to head up a brilliant head, but did not clearly discern how to keep the head property in his position while he closed the states by driving the hoops down.

But a brilliant expedient struck him. He then placed his hand on the head, when his height just served to the reelecting heading in place, when he nudged the head property, and the experiment seemed to be a success till the imprisoned boy yelled, "Let me out of here!"

Once he came in official contact with Judge Baldwin, the author of the bi-

THREE MILLIONS LOSS.

Four Acres of the Best Portion of Waterbury, Conn., Now a Mass of Ruins.

THE HEART OF THE BUSINESS SECTION.

The City Practically Under Martial Law. National Guard Companies Having Been Deputed to Protect Exposed Property—Hard Times For the Present.

Waterbury, Conn., Feb. 4.—For ten hours Sunday night and Monday flames, fanned by a high wind, held sway over the business portion of this city causing a loss that will exceed \$3,000,000. The head business portion of the city, forming a triangle place on the north by Exchange street, on the west by banks, on the south by Grand street and on the east by South Main street, was almost wiped out.

The first fire, which started in the big store of the Field & Hughes Dry Goods Co., on Bank street, was not considered under control until about \$3,000,000 worth of property had been destroyed. About the time the flames supposed they had the flames under control a second fire broke out in the Scoville house, the city's largest residence, owned by Justice of the Peace J. C. Lewis, a few years ago, at an expense of about \$75,000, and the establishment was completely wrecked. The occupants of the hotel were unable to stay in the street all night due to the smoke in the air.

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With the ringing of a second alarm the entire city was thrown into a panic. There was a fierce gale blowing and sparks from the burning building were driven about, setting a great number of small blazes in the path of the wind prepared to leave. Although the Waterbury fire department was reinforced from nearby cities, it was found impossible to stay the progress of the flames. In its entirety, burned out four acres of the city's best business section. Among the prominent buildings totally destroyed are the Reliance hotel, the Reliance & Hughes Dry Goods Co., the man of Waterbury American, the Masonic temple, the Scoville and Franklin houses, the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., the Johnson block, the Salvation Army workingmen's home and scores of other buildings. In all, about 100 most prominent business houses are burned out.

Barely have firemen been obliged to contend against worse conditions than those which prevail in the Arctic wastes before the assault to last, in this disastrous conflagration. The wind was blowing a gale, and the cold was intense. It seemed at one time as though every structure in the heart of the city would be destroyed. The work of the firemen proved a task of awful difficulty. The Waterbury bank building, at the corner of Bank and Grand streets, was saved, although the New England Engineering Co.'s \$70,000 building, a few feet away, and the Adams couple, on the north side of the bank building, were wiped out of existence.

During the night the mayor was in Washington, and the police, firemen, and the militia were called out. Companies A and G, numbering about 150 men, were detailed to help the fire department, and are still on duty. The city is now practically under martial law. The blue uniforms of the national guard were appropriated by every side. Drills are exchanged every two hours. The army, the city hall, the churches and other public places have been turned into temporary shelters, hundreds being rendered homeless. The effect of this disaster upon Waterbury can best be described as profound. A press correspondent asked Mayor Kidder if he could call for financial aid from outside cities.

The mayor responded quickly, saying:

"Waterbury, although suffering a grievous blow, will take care of herself, although extremely grateful for the express'ns of sympathy that have come in from every quarter."

There is no question among that the fire which destroyed the Scoville house, burning thousands of dollars' worth of furniture, appointments and personal effects, and imperiling many lives, was the work of an incendiary.

The fire originated in the pool and billiard room in the basement of the house on the further side from the burning district. The room was locked and no one was supposed to be there, nor was any fire kept in the room.

Manager Truman said at the police station, while the fire was still raging, that he had not the slightest doubt it was of incendiary origin.

At the Tomb of Ben Jackson.
Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 3.—Admiral and Mrs. Schley braved the cold yesterday morning to pay their respects at the tomb of Ben Jackson. Their trip to the Hermitage, 12 miles out on the Nashville-Chattanooga & St. Louis road, was made in a special train leaving here at 10:30 yesterday morning. Arriving at 11:30, they were received by a large delegation from the local Hermitage association, and entered to the old brick church where Jackson worshipped. The services were conducted by Rev. D. C. Kelly, a Methodist minister.

SEARCH FOR NEW PLANTS.

Report Received by Secretary Wilson From a Traveling Expert of the Department of Agriculture.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Secretary Wilson has received a report from David G. Fairchild, the expert of the department of agriculture, who is exploring the world for new plants for introduction into this country. The report is dated Columbus, Ceylon and discusses general conditions in China. He says the missionaries there are doing well, and the natives, returning to their posts, and that foreign merchants claim the outlook for trade improvement is very favorable in the region of Shanghae and Amoy. He adds, "China has been holding its own against that of other countries," but adds: "Japan's trade has greatly increased in China late, and she is not only a net exporter, but may become a danger once more."

In Peking, he went to Canton in search of the south Chinese peaches and plums, selenos, etc., of which he immunes he has shipped here together with some promising letcheses, bananas and perkins for California and elsewhere. He says prices are much interested in the final outcome of the experiments of this government in the home production of tea, but apparently are skeptical, and believe the cost of picking is too great for the industry to succeed.

The American occupation of Manilla has led to a remarkable increase in the value of hotel accommodations, and the rates have greatly increased in Hong Kong since the Spanish-American war, and important new enterprises complain of a scarcity of labor. The cost of living is too great for the industry to succeed.

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"The growth of our agricultural as well as other exports to China," Mr. Fairchild predicts, "will be a great factor in the future." The Chinese government is going to make a great effort to develop the port of Foochow, and the port office is created.

Two men were severely wounded Monday afternoon, by a heavy blast of dynamite on the site of the M.A. T. Stewart mansion, in New York city.

A SHARP EXECUTIVE ORDER.

All Officers and Employees of the United States May Read and Be Governed Accordingly.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The president has issued the following executive order:

"All officers and employees of the United States of every description serving in or under my authority in the executive departments, and whether serving in or out of Washington, hereinafter forbidden, either directly or indirectly, individually or through associations, to solicit an increase of pay or to influence or attempt to influence any member of Congress or his committee, or in any way save through the heads of departments in or under which they serve, on penalty of dismissal from the government service.
[Signed.]

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."
"White House, Jan. 31, 1902."

EX-CONGRESSMAN PEACE.

The former Representative of the Twelfth Missouri District Returns to Panama.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 1.—Former Congressman Charles E. Pearce died in his apartment at the Standard Hotel. This is a thermom of electro-therapeutics. Mr. Pearce was 62 years old, and served in the house of representatives from the Twelfth district of Missouri in the Fifty-fifth and the Fifty-sixth congresses.

Died Suddenly of Apoplexy.

Quincy, Ill., Feb. 1.—Charles Edward, son and namesake of the whole, a lawyer, of Quincy, Ill., died Saturday afternoon, while seated in a chair at his office. He was 49 years old.

Escaped Convict Captured.
Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 1.—It was disclosed yesterday that the man who escaped from the Illinois reformatory at Pontiac after serving five years, was captured in a special train leaving here at 10:30 yesterday morning. Arriving at 11:30, he was received by a large delegation from the local Hermitage association, and entered to the old brick church where Jackson worshipped. The services were conducted by Rev. D. C. Kelly, a Methodist minister.

OTHERWISE UNNOTH.

A gash was struck at 7 o'clock this morning at Assumption Oil Well No. 1, No. 100, in the White Sulphur oil field in anticipation of heavy World's fair travel.

Theodore M. Moore, of Utica, N. Y., has been appointed chief of the department of mining in the State of Virginia.

A committee, by a vote of 14 to 15, decided to name "Agent In Charge" of the U.S. Geodetic Survey and representations were made to the U.S. Board of Trade to release \$15,000 to relieve drought-stricken counties in that state.

An inquiry into the British war against Germany regarding the purchase of horses has been demanded and a protest made.

The United States supreme court adjourned until February 23 without rendering a decision in the Northern Pacific bridge case.

The nominations of Henry M. Cooper to the United States marines for the commandant of the Marine Corps has been withdrawn from the Senate by the United States Minister Conger upon the insistence of the American Legion.

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THE BEE, EARLINGTON, KY.

IN THE INTEREST

OF THE

...Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Edited by a White Ribboner.

An Autobiography.

"My name is Ethel Alcohol. I am in whisky, but not in the grain from which it is made; in malt liquor, but not in malt; in fermented grape juice, but not in grapes; in cider, but not in apples."

"I am in nothing that grows. Neither am I, properly speaking, a product of growth. I am the offspring of decay. No chemist giving an analysis of grain, or of any of the roots or fruits from which I am manufactured, would ever dream of saying that I, Ethel Alcohol, was found in any of them until decomposition set in."

What May Be Expected of the Petit- coat in Politics.

The Prohibition fight in the Mississippi legislature, of which mention was made last week, was brought to an issue directly by the members of the W. C. T. U.

Among the leaders of the movement are Mrs. Harriet B. Kelly, State President of the W. C. T. U., and a woman widely known in educational circles in the South; Mrs. Longino, the wife of the Governor and president of the local union, and last but not least, Miss Belle Kearney, the brilliant orator of the cause. It is generally conceded that if the vote could have been taken immediately after her address before the joint session, very few of the members of either house would have had the courage to vote against the bill. Prohibition already exists in 63 out of 75 counties, so there are but 12 counties to gain. Would we were as near the goal in Kentucky."

For the animal and human organism, alcohol is not both a food and a poison, but a poison only.

P. J. Morris, M. D., Leipzig.

Tobacco has a pronounced effect upon the nervous system. Through the nerves nearly all the vital organs are affected. At first, the effect of tobacco, to one accustomed to it, seems to be to soothe and quiet the nerves, giving them tone and power; but this is very deceptive. What seems to be an addition of nervous energy from without, is in reality a subtraction of energy which has been laid up for future use.

W. H. Riley, M. D.

The sooner the general public wakes to the fact that the liquor traffic is but another name for anarchy, the sooner we shall be rid of both. Less than a year ago the State Liquor League of Illinois declared officially that it existed "to protect and defend the liquor sellers who violate the temperance law."

We venture the prophecy that if the miscreants who have made the recent attempts to wreck the Providence train, are ever discovered, they will be found to be patrons of the saloon. Our offer still holds good to publish the names of all law-abiding saloons and bar tenders who can be found. Bring us their names.

A Straw Showing The Wind.

The action of the liquor organization known as the Knights of the Royal Arch, in Toledo last month, is quite suggestive. It reminds us of the lines beginning, "When the Devil a monk would be."

One feature of said action was the unanimous passing of a resolution discouraging the use of profanity and improper language in saloons conducted by members of the order. Each member agreed to abstain himself, under a penalty of \$5 for each offense

and to expulsion from the order for the third offense.

Another feature was the agreement not to sell anything intoxicating to a person already intoxicated. This stipulation should hardly have been necessary, if they are law-abiding citizens. It leaves us an ugly inference. Now, while they were on the anxious seat, why didn't they go one better and agree not to sell anything to a person to make him intoxicated? This would have been not only the shadow of goodness, but the substance.

We should not be too exacting, however, but remember that great bodies, like great minds, move slowly.

Let us compare the Toledo resolution with the official declaration of the Royal Arch last year, which reads: "In our meetings the saloon men merely demand rights to defy any man who shall impose upon him a law which is against him, fighting against his bread and butter, and such laws should be defied. They should be trampled in the dust, and if they cannot be revised, then we say it is time for us to become anarchists."

From this standpoint the Toledo vein of piety certainly need not come any too soon. Nevertheless, we believe it is a straw showing a desire to cater to the growth of public sentiment against the demoralizing influences of the saloon and its associate evils.

Statistics show that drinking alcoholic liquors as a beverage has caused 81 percent of the crime represented in prisons and reformatories, excluding all minor penitentiaries and criminal courts, 37 percent of the poverty found in almshouses and 40 percent of the deserted children of the country.

As the result of an inquiry directed by the Emperor of Germany, in 120 military prisons it was found that 46 percent of the murders were committed by soldiers under the influence of drink, and 74 percent of immoral acts due to the same cause.

In the navy, out of 1671 punishable cases in the past six years, it has been proven that 75 percent of the gravest were due to drunkenness.

In view of such startling facts, the Emperor is seriously considering the advisability of prohibiting the use of beer in the army and navy.

When it is remembered that the Germans are pre-eminently a beer-drinking nation, and that the use of beer is urged so strenuously as a preventive of the evils resulting from distilled liquors, these facts are most significant. No one certainly would accuse Emperor William of being a temperance fanatic.

A Collection of Newspaper Clippings.

A press clipping bureau in New York had collected a collection of newspaper clippings. Some M. A. Hanna covering everything printed in the editorial columns of the United States and England relating to the death of William McKinley. No king or uncrowned ruler ever received so many tributes of love and esteem, not only from the press of his own country, but from all over the world. This remarkable collection covers 12,000 editorial comments on the death of the late president and is mounted on heavy gray cardboards and bound in four volumes in full morocco. A more appropriate and pleasing memorial of our martyred president could not well be devised.

The family of Mrs. Annie Cofer escaped from their burning home in Christian county in night clothes as the roof fell in.

**PISO'S CURE FOR
DISEASES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.**
Diseases of the Skin, Rheumatism, Consumption, &c.
Time, Price, &c., by Dr. Piso.

CONSUMPTION

SAME OLD THING.

BY "TIMMIE."

Same old baby, same old bib,
Same old collar, same old crib,
Same old tack, point in air;
Same old shun-bone, same old chair,
Same old books, same old school,
Same old dunces-cap, same old rule,
Same old girls, same old boys,
Same old marbles, same old toys.
Same old office, same old work,
Same old grubbling, same old shirk,
Same old food, same old clothes,
Same old joys and same old woes.
Same old husband, same old wife,
Same old round of toll and strife,
Same old debts, same old bills,
Same old sorrows, same old illis.
Same old sermons, same old songs,
Same old rights and same old wrongs,
Same old church, same old pew,
Occupied by faithful few.
Same old circus, same old clown,
Same old license, same old town,
Same old jokers aged and gray,
Same old games, same old play.
Same old doctor, same old pills,
Same old lawyer, same old wills,
Same old sickness, same old health,
Same old poverty, same old wealth.
Same old ups, same old downs,
Same old smiles, same old frowns,
Same old age, same old youth,
Same old shams, same old truth.
Same old life from day to day,
Same old path, same old way,
Same old freeman, same old slave,
From the cradle to the grave.

Huckleberry Ridge Items.

As I have not seen a letter from Huckleberry Ridge since Christmas I will try and write a short letter.

The farmers of this vicinity are enjoying a short respite from keeping the fire burning fires most of

of their time to keep from freezing.

This has been an awful spell.

Miss Clara Lyle spent Sunday with the family of J. J. Wright.

Bill Hawkins and wife, of this vicinity, will soon move to Mr. J. H. Denton's make a crop.

John Bennett's family visited the home of A. J. Bennett last week. The bad weather kept them there all the week.

Rlee Bowles, of Empire, spent Saturday with the family of Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Bowles, near Crofton.

Little Miss Lucile Croft left Sunday to attend College at Crofton.

Oscar Bennett, of Empire, spent Sunday with his chum, Rosey.

Little Miss Lucile Croft spent Saturday evening with Miss Achon Bennett.

Miss Clara Lanier, Myrtle Tweddle and Mrs. Anna Bowling spent Saturday and Sunday with Miss Achon Bennett near Empire.

Miss Zeina Lyle, of this vicinity, spent Sunday with her cousin, Mrs. Hele Hawkins.

Grace Lyle spent last week near Crofton.

John Bennett, of this place, spent Monday night with his brother, of Emprie.

Madeline Croft, of Empire, made a business trip to Crofton Friday.

Geo. Teague and wife, of near Red Hill, spent Thursday night with C. H. Lyle.

Bill Clark and family, of Empire, worked Saturday evening last Sunday to work in the mines.

Clyan Berry, of this place, happened to a bad infarcture last week. He got his leg broken in the mine of Red Hill. That will soon be able to go back to work again.

Success to The Bee. BIDDIE.

W. H. Huff and Judge Cowell have had friends in the last few days trying to get the wires up, sometimes working in the water and up to the waist. There are times when we would prefer not to be a lumberman and such weather as this is one of them.

We understand that Kitchell was reasigned his position as brakeman and is doing a good sales man for a Henderson concern.

Col. W. F. Sheridan spent the day and night on the E. & G. and day this week.

Superintendent Devney was in the city a day or two last week.

L. H. O'Brien was called to Guthrie on business for the company last Saturday.

John Herb, who has been working as night yard clerk at Howell for some time, is again at Earlinton as night yard clerk.

Doggy Shau is laying off a few days. During that time he has been visiting friends in Nashville.

L. H. O'Brien, foreman of the round house, is on the sick list. He expects to be out in a few days, however.

B. E. Wicher went to Roberts Sunday night to watch the train engine.

Conductor Leaky layed off at Roberts Sunday night in order to get an early start Monday morning.

W. J. Draper of Henderson, who has been firing on the L. & N. for some time, has moved to Brooklyn. He goes there to enter the mechanical department of the United States Navy. While on the Draper he will be a good boy who regrettably to see him leave and wish him the best luck in the world.

Engineer Jimmie Long takes a long ride in sounding the whistle of his engine leaving Earlinton, since he has moved to Nashville. While we like to hear the soft, soothin' tones of many rare instruments, we do not like to hear them.

We will be compelled to interview Whistling Jimmie personally.

Conductor Joe Burch, who was on the old train, became known conductor on the Henderson division, while going from the caboose to the engine at Edgefield Junction Saturday evening. He was struck by a boy and fell across the rim of the tender, striking on his side and stomach. He was not thought to be seriously injured at first, but subsequent developments proved otherwise.

He was taken to the infirmary at Nashville and died there. The funeral will take place, that being his old home. Conductor Burch was a good, whole-souled man and had many friends, and they all extend heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in their deep sorrow.

The telephone girl is governed by ring rules.

How do bees dispose of their honey? They cell it.

Subscribe for THE BEE.

LOCOMOTIVE BLASTS.

Operator Anderson, formerly of Hopkinsville, has been appointed night operator at Guthrie.

Operator Davis, who has been working at Bakers, has been moved to Guthrie.

Operator Haas is again at his old place as night operator at Kelley's, now night operator at Hopkinsville.

Miss Cannon has returned from a visit to kin folks at Guthrie and is switching in the night yard here.

Operator Stewart, who has been at Kelley's, is now night operator at Hopkinsville.

Conductor Henifee is off on night last week on account of sickness.

On last Wednesday morning the train last had ten men on it; the weather turned suddenly cold and the sunburnt bronzed men had chills and there the night there were no names on the list.

Conductor Jas Sparrow made a K-T run around Saturday to help the men get out of the yard was full and the men were all off.

The little girl of Fred master Kilroy has been sick for a few days but is now recovering.

No. 51 the south bound passenger due here at 4:15 was about three hours late one day last week on account of trees blown down on the right of way between Henderson and Sebree.

On account of no wives some of our friends were staying at the hotel, but taking everything into consideration the trains were handled in good shape and with as little delay as possible.

Conductor Johnson, one of our most popular men, was shot and killed by a negro who was stealing coal. Peabody last Friday night at 8 o'clock, he was shot in the head and the negro who was afterward found in the woods a short distance away. We all regret the sad occurrence and extend our sympathies to the bereaved wife and little ones.

Conductor Johnson was a member of the K. P. O. R. C. and A. O. U. W. and was a member of the Knights of Pythias. He was an extra coach on the train.

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WIT AND HUMOR.

She—I thought that was a good rural play but it seemed to me there was something lacking.

—And so there was. There was no mortgage on the farm.

Farmer Ontake—That boy of yours what went to college could do a power of lifting with dumb-bells they tell me?

Farmer Hayrake—Yes, but I also thought more of the one that stayed to him and left it the mortgage.

Jones—There's nothing like a baby to brighten up a house.

Smith—That's a fact; our baby arrived six months ago and we have been burning the gas every night since.

"C'mon" said Weary Willie as he gave his sleeping companion a kick, "we must be movin'."

"Now," replied Tired Tommy, "I can't go any further now; I dreamed me was diggin' taters, and it made me a tired."

Bidde—Ph—this is this united company the man of the house is talking about so much?

Nora—Sure of suppose 'tis a policeman's union, no less."

If a man is born with the proper material in his spinal column it matters not whether he is born with a silver spoon or an iron ladle in his mouth.

Some men are so peculiarly constructed they never know which course to pursue until it is too late.

Some men are never satisfied until they have demonstrated to the world just how little sense they have.

I have often been told never to make an associate of any one who did not know more than I did, and have wondered how things would have turned out if they had followed the same advice.

No matter how small the income ever, one should save at least ten cents each day to buy tickets to the opera house.

Mr. Wheeler Got Rid of His Rheumatism.

"During the winter of 1868 I was so lame in my joints, in fact all over my body, that I hardly had strength enough to get up from my bed," says Mr. Wheeler, Palmer's Palm Balm.

From the first application I began to get well, and recovered and worked steadily with the help of the balm.

—With the help of the balm I got along.

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON VI, FIRST QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES. FEB. 9.

Text, Feb. 19—*The Resurrection of Jesus Christ*. Text, Feb. 26—*Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stevens.*

[Copyright, 1901, by American Press Association.]

22, 33. "With great power gave the apostles witness of the resurrection of the Lord Jesus, and great power was upon them." In those days we can scarcely imagine several thousands of believers of one heart and one soul to serve the Lord, no one clinging to his own cause, no one loving the truth above himself and all having all things in common. If it was the power of His resurrection that did this, they must have known something that few know today.

34-37. Possessors of lands and houses sold their property and put the proceeds in the common fund, so that none of us might be enslaved, so that no one might have any lack. There was no selfishness and no self seeking. This seems like the most remarkable thing about the saints of the first century.

Y. Orion, of Ashlandburg, was here Friday delivering books.

Mrs. L. Nurse and Mrs. M. Goodloe went to Madisonville Saturday.

Much interest is being manifested in the revival work at the Baptist church.

Mrs. James Dunlap, who has been ill, is out again.

HAD YOU THOUGHT?

Had you thought that most everyone knows just how that column should be conducted?

With a certain class of people there is a desire to make grand, "superb;" everybody's "Reverend;" one who can write is "Professor," and all concern that my name is John.

That if news is sent to your correspondent on Mondays I will report for publication, provided it is worth while.

That self-delusion is all that is needed to support home and foreign missions.

That if more efforts are not put forth by the homes, schools, Sunday-schools and pulpits to save the children, the rich will always and from sin, that they will be on the way to hell.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Mr. Osborn of Slaughter'sville came

down Saturday with his daughter and entered her in school at Atkinson College.

There were three new scholars received last week. Among them was the son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Hayes, of Hindostown, Ky.

A literary society has been organized at the College, with officers as follows: Rev. E. H. Edmonson, president; Miss Mary E. Fisher, vice-president; Miss Connie Eligiby, secretary; Miss Mable E. Jackson, critic.

There are three times as many girls attending the college as there were at this time last year.

Prof. S. E. Duncan is a classical scholar, able to teach the higher branches and prepare persons for teaching in the lower grades of the country. Those who want an education can get it at Atkinson College.

NERO NOTES.

At a regular meeting of the board of trustees for the town of Nebo, we made an application to have the post office established, so as to embrace the part inhabited by the colored people, which would add some two hundred to the population of the town. We waited over a month for one month. We hope that they will receive us, as it is now we are without protection and can get none; fill up on mean whisky and come here to shoot us down and fire their pistols, to the terror of our people, and for this reason we hope the application will be granted.

Others to the community, cold dry weather, and members of our people who have been stemming tobacco are thrown out of employment for lack of work.

Sister Mussey and Jessie Mitchell were married last week.

A conference meeting, to which all

religious people are invited, will be held here beginning Thursday.

We are sorry to hear of the serious illness of Mrs. Ida Langley.

Mrs. A. T. Bradley, who has been suffering from a stroke of paralysis, is reported to be recovering.

The Power of the Men.

The American hen laid last year a total of 10,000,000,000 eggs.

The total value, at an average of 10¢ a dozen, was \$138,000,000.

The hen's earnings were greater than those of the entire postal system.

The sum realized would have paid the expenses of the war department.

The total weight of the eggs laid last year was more than 1,000,000,000 pounds.

The eggs are equally divided among the inhabitants of the country each human being would get 144.

The number of chickens in the United States is estimated at 284,000,000.

J. A. Lambert, of Rachel, N. C., writes: "I heartily endorse Foley's article on the church. It does not seem equal to it, and I thank you for the good it has done me." Accept no substitute. John X. Taylor.

In the United States the number of miles of railway in proportion to the number of inhabitants is nearly double that of any European country.

Subscribe for THE BEE.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For Week Beginning Feb. 2.

Comment by Rev. S. H. Daye.

Tues.—Christian Year-day. (Twenty-third Sunday after Christmas.)

Wednesday—Sundays.

HUGHES' CHILL TONIC.

(PALATABLE)

Better than Calomel or Quinine.
(Contains no Arsenic)

The Old Reliable.

·EXCELLENT GENERAL TONIC

as well as

A Sure cure for
CHILLS AND FEVERS,
MALARIAL FEVERS,
SWAMP FEVERS
and Bilious FEVERS.

IT NEVER FAILS.

Just what you need at this season.

MILD LAXATIVE,
NERVOUS SEDATIVE,
SPLENDID TONIC.

Guaranteed by your Druggists.
Don't take any substitute—Try it.

50¢ and \$1.00 BOTTLES.

Prepared by ROBINSON PETTET & CO.
INCORPORATED.

LOUISVILLE, - - - KY.

F. V. ZIMMER,
Attorney-at-Law

MADISONVILLE, KY.

Will practice in the Courts of Hopkins and adjoining counties.

Foley's Honey and Tar
for children, safe, sure. No opiates.

OUR COLORED CITIZENS.

The report of the first half term of the public school will appear next week.

Our correspondent is suffering severely from a strain received by falling Monday evening on returning from school.

Mrs. Lizzie Martin departed this life on the 2nd of January. She was a widow, a mother and a stepmother and a friend to many.

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Mrs. L. Nurse and Mrs. M. Goodloe went to Madisonville Saturday.

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COLLEGE NOTES.

Mr. Osborn of Slaughter'sville came

ST. BERNARD MINING CO.

INCORPORATED.

Home Office,
EARLINGTON, KY.
Miners and Shippers Of

THE FAMOUS NO. 9 COAL

Manufacturers Of

COKE
FOR
BASE-BURNERS
AND
FURNACES.

Largest Producers of Coal and Coke in the State of Kentucky.

Branch Offices

S. H. NEWBOLD, Manager,
342 West Main Street,
Louisville, Ky.

JAMES R. LOVE, Manager,
201 North Cherry
Street, Nashville, Tenn.

JOE T. BISHOP, Manager,
Palmer House, Broadway,
Paducah, Ky.

CAPT. T. L. LEE, Manager,
Corner Main and Auction
Streets, Memphis, Tenn.

A. S. FORD, Manager, 827
Upper Second Street, Evansville, Ind.



Wholesale Agents.

HUNT & BRO., Memphis,
Tennessee.

HESSER, MILTON,
RENAHAN COAL CO.,
Rialto Building,
St. Louis, Mo.

J. W. BRIDGMAN, 303
Dearborn St., Chicago.

RETAIL AGENCIES EVERYWHERE.

OPERATES SEVEN LARGE MINES

On Lines of Louisville and Nashville, and Illinois Central Railroads, in Hopkins County, Kentucky. These Mines produced more Coal in 1901 than in any previous year, eclipsing the enormous output of 1900 by 2,595 tons. The figures follow:

OUTPUT OF ST. BERNARD MINES.

Total Tons of Coal Produced in 1900 - - - - - 872,593 Tons
Total Tons of Coal Produced in 1901 - - - - - 875,188 Tons

Gain Over Largest Previous Annual Production, 2,595 Tons.

SUPPLY CONSTANT. SHIPMENTS PROMPT.

Shipments Every Day in the Year Except Sundays.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For Week Beginning Feb. 2.

Comment by Rev. S. H. Daye.

Tues.—Christian Year-day. (Twenty-third Sunday after Christmas.)

Wednesday—Sundays.

Thursday—Midweek Services.

Friday—Christian Endeavor movement is twenty-one years old today. It has reached its maturity and is worthy of commendation for its achievements and its future promise.

Twenty-one years ago today Rev. Francis E. Clark, an unknown, obscure minister of Christ of Portland, Me., gathered the young people of his church together and began organizing them for service "for Christ and the church." Who could have dreamed of the far-reaching consequences of that meeting? In the providence of God the movement there started grew to, and continues to grow, a world-wide Christian Endeavor movement and the name of its founder a household name throughout Christendom.

But what has Christian Endeavor done in twenty-one years? Doing it has been its leading characteristic. It has made the church at work and every line of church work has felt the influence of this great providential movement.

It has magnified loyalty, loyalty to Christ and to the principles of the church.

Christian Endeavor, though so powerful in itself, has ever sought to lose sight of itself in order that it might be loyal to Christ and His church. Its motto is "Is Christ in the church?" and its object is to prove the appropriateness of its motto. In an age when there has been indifference, doubt and disbelief the young people of Christendom have been kept loyal.

It has magnified Christian service. Christian Endeavor movement has been a practical movement. It has enlisted the young people of the church in Christian work; it has taught them that they have been created to serve; it has made them not only "servants of the Lord," but to do the will of the Father in heaven.

Christian Endeavor have fed the hungry, given drink to the thirsty, clothed the naked and visited the sick and infirm. They have labored and sacrificed beyond the tremendous work of this organization both in the church and out of the church. It has indeed been the "church at work," and its work has been blessed and owned by God.

It has emphasized Christian fellowship. Being interdenominational in character, it has brought the Christian denominations together as never before.

It has taught and practiced the brotherhood of man. Christian Endeavor causes us to know better, and thus generated a fraternal spirit such as has never before been found in our church life.

It has emphasized personal devotion to God. Daily Bible reading and prayer have been developed, and the consecration service has led thousands to a new idea and practice of consecration.

It has emphasized the importance of the Established Church.

That our thoughts may not be dissipated they need a central purpose. That the soul may not drift it needs an anchor. Our thoughts take the direction of our life.

It is a need of wisdom which says, "Commit thy works unto the Lord, and thy thoughts shall be established."

Our thoughts are committed to the same that our works are, and it is for the same that we are created, for the sake of which we are created.

The alternative would be, Commit thy works unto self, and thy thoughts shall be made selfish, continually meeker and unstable.

The result and outcome of such a course would be the Lord, doing them all as unto Him, consulting Him about all that we propose to do, that He may be the central authority of our deeds to whom the gathering of our thoughts shall be—Friend.

Indecision.

Indecision is many a man's ruin. This is true spiritually as well as temporally. The soul is safety and the body is strength. Indecision is a waste of strength.

Indecision means indecision, indecision calls to the heart, it is a risk and fearful thing to say, "Go this way for safety, go that way for safety."

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